DEVELOPING SOME FINE GOLD PROP-LRTIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The First Bar of Nevada Tin-Rundreds of Bollars' Worth of Free Gold Found by Cracking Open a Boulder-Many Silver Mines Closing Down in Idaho-Gold Mines Are There, However, Which Capitaliste Are Looking Into-Harqua Haja District Make Superior Iron Mines in Trouble

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—In the Center mine of the Mounga district the old shaft has been eleaned out to a depth of 125 feet, uncovering an ore hody fourteen feet in width and assayng \$18 per ton. At a depth of seventy feet in the new shaft an eighteen-inch vein is exposed which zoes over \$50 per ton.

A rival to the Vanderbilt mines has sprung

up in Goode Springs, in the same region. The ere at Goode Springs is low grade, but it lies n enormous masses, and the veins can be seen running through the hills for two or three niles. About 200 men are already there, and whenever an important location is made it is mmediately bought by the representative of ene or another of the companies that are inperested in the place.

A rich quartz strike has been made near Banger by a prospector, who realized \$165 from a small quantity of quartz which he estried to the town in his hands. From the same hole he took out the next day \$200.

The mining outlook in Nevada county was never brighter than at present. More prospecting, in most cases with very encouraging results, is being done than for years past, and most of the old developed mines are looking as well as ever.

The old Sneath and Clay mine, which made a fortune for its original owners, but in which no effective work has been done for many years, has been bought by some San Francisco espitalists, who will soon begin energetic work

Work on the Loan quartz mine, which was recently bonded to R. R. Colgate, is being ushed rapidly forward.

NEVADA.
VIRGINIA CITY, July 2.—The first bar of Nevada tin will be produced some time this month. Ore assaying 20 per cent, has been blasted from these deposits lying in the low range of mountains about eight miles southeast of Lovelocks. The ore deposits are on the west slope of the range, and only about two miles from the Humboldt River.

OREGON.

BARER CITY, July 2.—The Mabel mine is proving more wonderful than any of the other parties of the rich Virtue mining district. It was discovered only two months ago, and aft was started which Is now down about forty feet on a continuous vein five feet in width. The best of the ore taken out during this experimental development was sacked. and its value is estimated at \$50,000. The rest of the ore on the dump will run about \$100 to the ton. An immense boulder was recently encountered which, when broken open filled the bottom of the shaft with free gold. Of this \$500 was taken out and the re-mainder of the quartz sacked. The Mabel lead is almost a solid mass of gold all the way down to a depth of forty feet, and there is not the slightest indication of pinching out.

IDAHO. IDAHO CITY, June 30. - The fall in the price of

IDAHO CITT, June 30.—The fall in the price of silver builton is having a very discouraging effect on the silver miners of the State. Many of the mines have closed down and many more will follow shortly if there is not a sudden advance in prices. As most of our gold mines contain considerable silver, many of them will also be obliged to close down.

Work still goes on in the Wolverine mine at Banner, and the twenty-stamp mill will start up shortly if silver does not go so low that it will not pay to mill the ore. Heaver district, near Banner, may be the scene of some life this year, as the cres contain considerable gold in addition to the silver.

The Gold Hill twenty-stamp gold mills, the former at quartzburg, and the other at Pioneer, in this county, are running right along and making money for the owners. Work will soon be resumed in the long tunnel running to tap the Muddy group of mines at Pioner, owned by a Boston company. The ore from these mines is very rich in free gold. The tunnel is now in nearly 2,000 feet, and it is expected that another month's work will reach tunnel is now in nearly 2,000 feet, and it is expected that another month's work will reach the veins. If they prove good at depth a large mill will be immediately erected on Fayette liver, a short distance below the mouth of the tunnel. Some other good mines in the neighborhood are under bond, and it is expected that some sales will soon be made.

The Smith Brothers are still working their Ring gold mine on Summit Flat. The vein is not large, but the ore is exceedingly rich.

I'enty of coke, coal, and supplies are on hand at the smelter in Seven Devils district, washington county, and as soon as some needed castings arrive it will blow in for a summer's run. Abundance of ore is on hand at the mines, and there will be no trouble in keeping the smelter at work all the year round.

The Etk City country, in Idaho county, is filling up with people, and much work will be

ing up with people, and much work will be done there this year. Forty men arrived there in one day last week. Greer and Watson hav mone day last week. Greer and Watson have gose in to develop some mines under bond to them. The property is placer, and as high as \$2.25 to the pan has been taken out. It is the intention of these gentlemen to operate the property on a large scale. Work is going on in many of the quartz and placer claims, and it is now a settled fact that at least three mills will be receded there this year to reduce ores from the gold mines.

(Capitalists are beginning to the control of the contro

be erected there this year to reduce ores from
the gold mines.

Capitalisis are beginning to look this way for
gold mines, and as we have abundance of them
that will be made paying properties with capital sufficient to develop and work them as they
should be worked, we expect a mining boom,
not withstanding the fact that our industries
are now at a standstill, owing to the fall in the
price of sliver. Our gold mines are very plentiful and the veins generally large and strong.
Water and timber are abundant everywhere,
and the ores can be mined and milled at small
cost. Many of them are now working with
great success, and many more will start up
soon. There are also thousands of acres of
placer ground that will be successfully worked
as soon as capital is obtained.
As the De Lamar mine, in Owyhee county,
contains considerable gold, it is believed that
it will continue to run.

John Lahloux and Billy McCoy have struck a
large body of very rich ore in their Catherina
mine, on Warm Springs Creek, near Ketchum.

Tucson, July 1.—The depreciation in the brice of silver will have a disastrous effect upon the prosperity of this Territory. The depreciation will stimulate the hunt for gold properties, and, in fact, it has been the cause already of bringing to the iront such properties as give promise of becoming paying investments.

ties as give promise of becoming paying investments.

The sale of the great Bonanza mine at Harqua Hala is again reported, and it is believed that this time the mine has been sold. The output from the mine last month was \$58,000. Mining men who have made a very careful examination of the Harqua Hala district think it will become the greatest gold-producing section of the Pacific coast. New mines are being constantly opened up, and most of them develop ore of very high grade, and in large bodies. It is a forbiidding looking country, but since it has become known that gold is so generously distributed throughout its rugged hills prospectors have braved hardships, and are now heginning to realize some returns for their labors.

An additional rich find was vestered.

their lators.

An additional rich find was yesterday reported in the Superstitions Mountains. The focation is on a red hill about one mile northeast of the Black Queen.

Mr. Hall, who tonded the Hakes mine in the Superstitious Mountains, returned here this week. He says he has great faith in the Mammoth claim, and has a ten-stamp mill on the foat which he will put upon the caim when it arrives. The vein is thirty feet wide, and all the ore will average \$20 a ton.

The Blue Dick is turning out very rich ore and quantities of it.

Each supersion is some of the supersion is some of the Marquette. Menominee, or Gogetic ranges, which have mined and shipped over the supersion of the Marquette. Menominee, or Gogetic ranges, which have mined and shipped over the supersion of the supersion of the supersion. Miners have teen steadily thrown out of work for the past three weeks, until now the number of idle men in the towns of these ranges is at least 8,000 greater than it was less than a month age. This tremendous non-employed force decreases in like ratio the business of the railroads in that section, and of the states and dependent industries. It is probable that 12,000 would-ne wage earners in the upper beninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin are to-day out of work by reason of the chosing of these mines.

Must of the mines that have suspended are still anipping ore, and a few are still mining with day shifts, so that they employ more or less men. Some, however, like the Champion on the first clare of the mines that have firm an include it is an input to the mines that have suspended are still anipping ore, and a few are still mining with day shifts, so that they employ more or less men. Some, however, like the Champion on the first clare of the mines that have discharged large numbers of men are the Nortic sharmed large numbers of the mines that have discharmed large numbers of the month of the susual force; the Germania, which sha fally 5 let off its entire force of 400 men; LAKE SUPERIOR IBON MINES.

the Colby group, which discharged 1,200 men several weeks ago. All these mines are on the Gogebic range, near Hurley, Bessemer, and Ironwood. Many other smaller mines on the same range have also made large reductions. On the Marquette and Menomines ranges, near Ishpeming, Negaunes, Republic, Champion, and other towns entirely dependent on the ore industry, the depression has been more severely felt. Here the Republic mine has discharged 1,000 men, the Lake Superior 900, the Chapin 300, Prince of Wales 150, the Winthrop 400, and many of the less noted and wealthy corporations lesser numbers. Last year the Nortic mined over 1,000,000 tons of ore, making it the greatest producer the world has ever seen.

wealthy corporations lesser numbers. Last year the Norris mined over 1,000,000 tons of ore, making it the greatest producer the world has ever seen.

Most of these mines close because of insbility to sell ore at \$3.75 a ton delivered in Cleveland. Some, of course, are not able to sell ore at all, owing to the dulness in manufactured iron. But before those properties which have confessed an insbility to deliver their product at the prevailing price there is a very uncomfortable spectre. It is freely predicted that the price of No. I Bessemer ore, averaging over 60 or 61 per cent, iron, will never again be up to \$4 a ton. If this be so the mines that are unable to sell below that price, and the towns that are entirely dependent on them, are unproductive and may never again be opened. The outlook for beth mines and villages is alarming. This condition of affairs is due not to a dull season, though that has been a hastening cause, but to the newly opened iron range lying close back of Duluth in northern Minnessta, the Mesaha. A year or more ago, when this range was discovered and it was found that its ore lay in great beds, in consistency and position much like an ordinary sand bank, figures were made so ridiculously low that the men of the older ranges simply iaughed. To-day three great mines on the Mesaha, each of which has "shown up" deposits of not less than 20,000,-000 tons, are mining ore direct from the natural deposit, and using steam shovels as their only mining tools. No expensive steam or air drills, no explosives, no underground workings or timberings, no great holsting or air compressor plants—simply a steam shovel filling a car standing beside it on a track in a cut in the ground at the rate of four or five tons every minute.

Including the cost of stripping the surface off the ore, these mines are the property of a syndicate of which Join D. Rockefeller is the chief holder, and which has invested \$7,000.000 in the mines and in transportation facilities to Duluth since January of this year. There are

free outside competition as long as they can help it.

By reason of a possible reduction of iron ore freights from the mines, both rail and lake, it is possible that a fair proportion of the hard ore mines of the Michigan ranges will be able to resume in time. But as freight rates are now very low, much more decrease is not likely. The outlook is very black for the deep mines of the Lake Superior region in competition with the Meaba, which is week by week showing greater deposits of ore that can be mined at minimum cost.

KANSAS CITY'S CRACK FIREMEN.

Back from England, Where They Showed

George C. Hale, Chief of the Kansas City Fire Department, who with eight picked men. two trained horses, and a water tower, represented the United States at the International Fire Congress in London, returned yesterday on the steamship Furnessia. They bring with them several medals and pleasant memories of the hospitality of their English entertainers. They did not win all the prizes, as their French and English competitors know a thing or two about the business of fire fighting, but in celerity of coupling and laying hose, re-

or two about the business of fire fighting, but in celerity of coupling and laying hose, responding to a call by way of the brass pole. Scaling, ladder drill, and aerial-truck operations they were ahead of everybody.

Chief Hale is a native of Colton. St. Lawrence county, this State. He is the inventor of the water tower. The other members of his selected company are: Master Mechanic. L. Hale: John C. Egner. Captain of the Pompier Corps; Pompierman G. W. Willis, Thos. Connors, J. F. Gilpatrick, J. J. Mooney, R. B. Carroll, and H. S. Griggs. The American horses, whose beauty and intelligence won much admiration at the exhibition, are sixteen hands high, and hold a hitching record of 12-5 seconds.

The exhibition was opened on July 12, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, in London. On the day before, Sunday, the English and foreign firemen marched in uniform to St. Paul's Cathedral. The first event of the opening day was the inspection of the Hale water towar. The American team took part in the chief competitions. In hitching the Americans surpassed all the other crack teams. Their time was about eight seconds; that of the English about a minute and a half, and that of the French a trifle slower. The Germans and the Russians consumed from three to ten minutes.

The American team travelled through England and Sc. tland showing the people how fires were extinguished in Kansas City. The chiefs of the departments in Edinburgh and Glasgow professed not to be much interested in the Yankee apparatus, but the people crowded the exhibition places and were enthusiastic over the men and the machine.

FELL FROM THE STRINGPIECE.

Jacob Springer Went to Sleep on an East River Pier-He Was a War Veteran.

Jacob Springer fell overboard from Pier 45. East River, near Rutgers street, yesterday morning, and was taken out of the water dead. Springer had been sleeping on the stringpiece, and some boys had seen him wave his hand as if he was bothered by flies. They heard him mutter something a minute afterward and strike violently at the air, though he still seemed to be asleep. He finally sent a

still seemed to be asleep. He finally sent a right-hander straight from the shoulder, toppled off, and struck the water. A policeman pulled him out a few moments afterward, but he was dead.

Springer had no home or relatives, and his hody was sent to the Morgue. He was about 60 years old, and was a war veteran. He had discharge papers and documents which showed that he had been a member of Company A. Ninety-fourth Regiment.

At 3 o'clock yeaterday afternoon a young man walked down the pier at the foot of West Ninety-eighth street, where half a dozen men were fishing. He mounted on the stringplees and stood watching the fishermen for awhile. Suddenly he threw off his coat, tossed that and his hat on the pier, and jumped overboard. He began to swim as he popped up above the surface, and the spectators grumbled at his disturbing their fishing. Under the weight of his water-soaked clothes the swimmer sank. He came up and cried for help, and sank a second time.

One of the fishermen plunged into the river, but the man disappeared. Policeman Horan took the man's coat to the West 100th street took the man's coat to the west footh street station.

A boy about 15 years old was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of East Sixtieth street.

The young man who fell overboard and was drowned on Saturday afternoon at the foot of East 120th street was J. Brooks Russell. 17 years old, the son of F. H. Russell of 505A Haisey street. Brooklyn. The elder Russell is receiving clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the foot of North Fourth street, Brooklyn.

SHOT HIS FRIEND.

Phelos Handled a Parlor Rifle Carelessly-

Morgenweck's Condition Critical. Adolph Morgenweck. 18 years old. of 423 Sixth street, was shot in the right breast last night in his father's shooting gallery, 194th street and Amsterdam avenue, by his friend. Herman Phoiss.

Morgenweck went to the rear of the gallery to light the lamps in front of the targets. to light the lamps in front of the largets. While he was doing this Pheiss was toying with the trigger of a narior rifle. Morgenweek turned around just as the rifle went off. Pheiss was trightened, and ran out of the gallery and did not return. Morgenweek was taken in an ambulance to the Manhattan Hospital. The doctors probed several times for the bullet, but were unable to find it. They pronounce his condition critical. Morgenweek's parents say they will not make a complaint against Pheiss.

Seven Days Without Food.

CITY OF MEXICO. July O.-Mariano Leyva. wealthy farmer of the Valley of Mexico, was crossing a range of mountains recently when he suddenly lost his foothold and was precipitated into a deep chasm. He saved himsel fated into a deep chasm. He saved nimself from being dashed on the rocks by grabbing hold of a bush about 100 feet from the top of the cafion. He could not climb out, and remained on a small shelf averhanging the precipice seven days without food or water. He was found yesterday by a searching party, and his almost lifeless body brought to the surface by means of ropes. He is in a very critical condition and will probably die.

Meeting of the Army of the Tennesses Cin innati, July 9.—Gen. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary, has issued the official call for a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennesse at Chicago on Sept. 12 and 13.

The new five-hour train between New York and Hos-ton, via the Shore Line, is an "immense succesa," and is sireasly a favorite with travellers of every class. It makes an average of 40% miles as hour, with three stops between New York and Beston.—Ads.

MRS. CORFIELD NOT ALONE.

OTHER BELIEVERS IN PAITH CURI IN THE BERGEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Story of Her Triple Cure from Disease -Beacon Miller, in Proving that Her Pe-enilar Bellefe are Unscriptural, Incident-ally Tells of His Strong Palestine Wise. There is a bitter feeling in the congregation of the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City. and a split up is imminent owing to the action of the deacons in procuring Mrs. Corfield's

expulsion from the church. There were only 100 members present at the church meeting at which she was expelled, and although the vote was all but eight in favor of expelling Mrs. Corfield, yet her friends say that the people present did not represent the congregation by any means.

The rupture that is likely to occur in the congregation is not owing alone to the fact that Mrs. Corfield has been expelled, but is due to others in the church being as much wrapped up in the faith cure as she is, and, although ther do not want to declare themselves at present. because of the decisive action of the deacons, yet they stand together to act in unison if they have any show of carrying their point. That is, to belong to the Bergen Street Daptist Church and believe in their faith cure as well. The creed of the Baptist Church, as inter-preted by the deacons, in relation to faith cure, as given to a Sun reporter yesterday by Deacon Miller, is that the Baptists believe in faith cure only when a medium is used in healing the sick, through which the divine

healing power is transmitted. Deacon Miller cited two instances from the Bible to illustrate his meaning. The first was Christs' healing the blind man by spitting on clay and laying it on the man's eyes, thus using the clay as the medium, and the second the healing of the lever, by telling him to take up his bed and walk, thus using the bed as the

up his bed and walk, thus using the bed as the medium.

Mrs. Corfield and the others in the church who believe in faith cure, do not believe in the use of mediums, and thereby differ materially from the deacons in their views. They say their interpretation of the Bible is just as clear as that of the deacons, and insist that they are just as good Baptists as before. When a reporter called on Mrs. Corfield at her home, 13 Madison avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, that lady said:

Mrs. Corfield at her home. 13 Madison avenue. Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, that lady said:

"I do not wish to say anything against the people or the deacons in the church. They have always been kind to me, and, with the exception of this occurrence, we have had no trouble. I have held my views on faith cure, the use of unfermented wine, and have been a seventh Day Adventist, if you like to call it that, for nearly five years. It is merely the logical result of a sound interpretation of the Hiple, and I cannot think otherwise. My belief in faith cure can never be shaken, as I have had three practical demonstrations of its workings in being saved from death twice and in getting rid of a most horrible trouble the third time.

"A year ago the first of last December, and a year previous to that, I was at once cured of pneumonia, after the doctors had given me up. The first attack was the mildest, and consequently the easiest to overcome. I had been taking medicine all through the sickness, but without receiving any apparent benefit, and, although I knew Sister Antoinette of the Tabernaele of the Testimony, and had attended services there, yet I was not a full believer. But when I got so low that our doctor pronounced the case almost hopeless I called the Sister in, and, believing fully in her power and in my own belief, we repeated the fifth chapter of James, 14th and 15th verses, which relates entirely to faith curing. Although hardly able to articulate the words and being but semi-conscious, yet so great was my faith that I began to get better at once, and the next day entertained eight people in my parior down stairs. My husland gave the testimony of this remarkable healing in the John Street Mission a short time after in New York.

"The second time I had been given up by our family physician. Dr. Oudvek, who said my

gave the testimony of this remarkable healing in the John Street Mission a short time after in New York.

"The second time I had been given up by our family physician. Dr. Opdyck, who said my right lung was solld with matter, and that it would be impossible for any one in that condition to get well. Sister Antoinette prayed with me from the start, and although I had the dector on my husband's account, he did not give me one drop of medicine, and I pulled through in a very few days. For years previous to this attack of pneumonia. I had been troubled with eczema on my hands and arms which assumed a most terrible and arms which assumed a most terrible and arms which assumed a most terrible and arms which assumed a lost times and I was entirely cured of that by prayer. That disease did not yield to prayer as readily as the attacks of pneumonia, possibly because it was of a different and more lasting nature.

"When I was 12 years old I joined the Presbyterian Church, and was babtized and confirmed in that church at that time. Some years after marriage I joined the Baptist Church and was baptized, but in still water. The true interpretation of the Bible in relation to baptism is that people to receive fully the Holy Ghost must be immersed in running water when being baptized. The reason of my being baptized in the Tabernacle of the Testimony was because of the fact that they held their services at Greenpoint in the summer, and, consequently, baptized their members in the river, thus following the Bible literally The fact of being baptized in the Tabernacle of the Testimony is the main reason for the Church, as they claim that by being baptized in the tabernacle of the tabernacle in the tabernacle who was averal neople in the tabernacle who was with the Baptist Church. In all my sickness I have feit simply obedient, said my prayer, and God has done the rest. I know several people in the tabernacie who were cured of dreadful diseases. Do not think that my belief is Christian science, it is nothing like it, and the cures are not effected at all in the same way. A goodly number of my Sunday school class are still with me, and although I teach them on Sunday because it is the only day they can get away from their homes, yet I celebrate the seventh day of the week as religiously as I do Sunday. I will teach the class as long as they care to come, and I shall give my whole time to the tabernacie in future."

Deacon Miller, in justification of the action of the deacons and of the church in the matter, said:

of the deacons and of the church in the matter, said:

"We feel as kindly disposed toward Mrs. Corfield as we ever did, and would be only too glad to welcome her back in the church, but we cannot consider her a member of our church when she gets baptized in another fath. That fact is the cause of our asking her to resign. We have had minor differences for some time, but never said anything about them. Her claim that she must be baptized in running water any way, as she stood in an eddy in the river at Greenroint and not out in the current. Why, we would have given her running water had she insisted on it. We would have had an inclined trough built in the church and poured the water through it as fast as she wanted it. "Her idea of unfermented wine is also wrong. How can wine be wine if it is not fermented? Why, I have some wine direct from Palestine that is so strong that it would hurn your gizzard if you drank it without diluting it with water. Grape julce is not wine, and that is what she insists we should use."

He Summoned Bartender Corrigan Into the

A small boy went into John Murphy's saloon at Bay and Warren streets, Jersey City, shortly after midnight on Saturday and told Thomas Corrigan, the bartender, that somebody wanted to see him outsides As Corrighn stepped out the door a man who was standing in the shade of the awning, sprang at him and plunged a knife into his abdomen. Corrigan recognized his assailant as John Monahan be-

fore the man ran away.

Corrigan and the boy shouted, and several men who had been in the saloon came out and started in pursuit of the fugitive. The crowd and the shouts attracted the attention of a policeman, who chased Monahan into a big dou-ble flat in Bay street and caught him hiding

of the root.

Corrigan was removed to the First precinet station in the patrol wagon and from there to the city Hospital. The surgeons said last evening that it was next to impossible for the man to recover. Folice Superintegent Smith went to the hospital yesterday and took Corrigan's statement. He also took Monahan there, and the tojured man identified him as his assailant.

his assailant.
Corrigan said that Monanan came into his saloon a week ago, and, after refusing to pay for the drinks he had ordered, drew a knife. Corrigan and another man then put Monahan out. He had not seen him since that time, until he was assaulted by Monahan on Saturday night. Monahan lives at 3-5 Grove street, Jersey City. Both he and Corrigan are married.

A British Steamer Goes Ashore San Francisco, July 9.-The British tramp steamer Bawnmore went ashore at Point Garde on Friday. She got off, but was leaking so budly that there is little chance of saving her. She had fourteen feet of water in her hold when the crew left. The Captain is stand-ing by with two tugs.

When Travelling Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of syrupof fire, as it acts most pleasuffit and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing favors, headaches, said other forms of sickness. For saic in 50c, and 51 bottles by all teaching druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig syrup Co. only—Ads. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Col. Lamont Envestigates the Get yaburg WARHINGTON, July 8.—Before leaving Wash ington Secretary Lamont requested the Attor-ney-General to decide whether there was any legal remedy or means to prevent the further construction and operation of the railroad at Gettysburg, and whether or not the Government could condemn the land over which the road is being constructed and take possession

Acting Attorney-General Maxwell rendered yesterday a decision in the matter. He calls attention to the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania giving the Government the right to acquire such land at Gettysburg as the Secretary of War should consider necessary for making the improvements authorized by Congress. The provision of law, he holds, seem to be ample to enable the Government, by condemnation proceedings, to acquire such property and rights as may be necessary to arry out the act of Congress. In case the War Department begins such proceedings he says that it would be justified in applying to the court for an injunction to prevent further nation. The department authorities have taken no steps in the matter, but have referred the decision to the National Battlefield Com-

In a report to the State Department, Jaspan P. Bradley, United States Consul at Southampton. England, says that the trade in American agricultural implements in England is increasing. At the annual agricultural show now in progress in Southampton specimens of reapers and self-binders from the United of reapers and self-binders from the United States, Canada, and England are exhibited, and the American machine is almost universally admitted to be lighter, simpler and more convenient than any of the others. The cost of maintenance is at the minimum and the draft is much easier. American hay rakes are neater, lighter, and cheaper than the English and Canadian kinds, and the American ploughs on exhibition are declared to be superior to all others shown. Consul Bradley says that the English makers cannot properly chill points and other parts, their process rendering the metal very brittle, while the American process makes the iro tough and at the same time very hard. It is also susceptible of a high polish which, he says, seems to be another advantage.

very hard. It is also susceptible of a high polish which, he says, seems to be another advantage.

"In certain localities," writes the Consul. "wooden beamed ploughs cannot be disposed of at any price, though of one kind manufactured at South Bend, Ind., 12,000 are annually sold, I think," he continues, "that if our manufacturers would adopt the style of iron-beamed ploughs, the trade would be greatly extended. The American style caused the English makers to imitate, as the old style was so heavy; and though it made a pretty furrow, it did not disintegrate the soil, but pressed or packed it down, making the harrow do the rest."

Mr. Bradley says that neatness and fine workmanship do not seem to be studied by the English, though their machinery is very strong. He thinks that American makers of farm wagons and carts ought to obtain a fair share of trade, provided certain features of construction demanded by English customers are observed. There is no use, he says, in trying to introduce vehicles which cannot be turned in a small area or a narrow road. "That American buggies and carriages are neater, more artistic, and highly finished." he concludes, "there is no doubt; but no vehicle should be sent over here which has not an under rut." Pony phaetons will sell readily, on account of their beauty, and gigs and semisuitles may become popular, but buck wagons will never come into use in England. If on account of their ceasity, and gives not semi-sulkies may become popular, but buck wagons will never come into use in England. If these agricultural shows could be attended by American commercial travellers, better results might ensue."

To guard thoroughly against any introducgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has detailed a medical inspector at London. "Owing to the prevalence of the scourge in France," says Dr. Wyman, "this precaution was necessary to prevent emigrants bound for America from shipping at English ports. There are not the same restrictions placed upon the movement of people across the Channel from France to England that there are, at shipping ports for emigrants throughout the Continent of Europe, and that fact seems likely to be taken advantage of by intending immigrants. "The system of inspecting immigrants has been attended with most gratifying and beneficial results so far as this country is concerned. Warned by their experience of last year the steamship companies are using more discrimination in sending immigrants to this country, and they are careful not to ship any likely to cause a detention at the quarantine stations. A story has been printed to the effect that there might be a source of danger from pilots who board some of the ships beforesthey reach quarantins. In reply, let me say that pilots are treated at Quarantine as if they were members of the crew of the vessel. Should it become necessary to detain passengers and crew, pilots are included in such detention." London. "Owing to the prevalence of the

A FATAL PATROL WAGON PICNIC. An Ex-Alderman's Head Crushed by a Fall-

ing Tree-A Chief of Police Injured. CHATTANOOGA, July Q .- About a dozen members of the Tammany political organization. headed by Chief of Police Doch Mitchell and Police Commissioner Heiney, took one of the city's patrol wagons early this morning and drove to Chickamauga on a picnic. At noon a severe storm came up. Part of the crowd took refuge under the wagon, and ex-Alderman John D. Crimmins and Mitchell, with um-

brellas raised, got under a large oak tree. A terrific gust of wind tore the top of a huge tree from the trunk, and it came spinning to the ground. Both men jumped, but too late. The falling tree struck Crimmins on the top of the head and the limbs caught Mitchell. The former's head was crushed and the latter had two ribs and a wrist broken, a foot badly mashed, and received severe cuts over his

mashed, and received severe cuts over his body.

The injured men were removed to the Chickamaura Fark Hotel, a mile distant, where Crimmins died in half an hour. Chief Mitchell is very dangerously injured, but it is thought will recover.

Crimmins was a prominent business man and an ex-member of the City Council, in which he served as Chairman of the Finance Committee and Mayor protem. He leaves a wife and several young children. He was a prominent Catholic and one of the individual bondsmen for M. J. O'Brien, the defaulting treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America.

Nine Starting on a Picule Injured.

WHEELING, July 9 .- Just as a family picule this afternoon at 2 o'clock the horses ran away, and nine of those in the wagon were injured. The injured are:

Mrs. Edward Marshner, head cut and internal injuries, may die; Mrs. Henry Ritner, serious general injuries; Ernest Marshner, side and arms hurt; Edward Ritner, limbs and body cut and bruised; Mrs. Nicholas Roff, serious cuts and bruises; Mrs. Lena Schute, hip injured; Henry Croket, leg broken and head crushed; C. W. Miller, back hurt; Charles Trick, badly hurt in head. this afternoon at 2 o'clock the horses ran

The Jublice Oatsal's the Mayflower. MARBLEHEAD, July Q.-The Jublice had an interesting brush with the schooner Mayflower to-day and beat her handsomely. At 11:15 o'clock the Jubilee got under way on the port tack and proceeded slowly out of the harbor, the wind being light from the northwest. After reaching the point of the neck she squared away and ran out before the wind almost to Half-way Rock, where the Mayflower lay wait-

itail way lock, where the Mayflower lay waiting for her.

When a short distance from the Mayflower, the Jubilee was gybed over to starnourd, and the two yachts started on a reach toward Boston, the Jubilee being a little ahead. By this time there was a good sailing breeze. The Jubilee carried lower sails, jib hender, and towed her dingy, while the Mayflower carried lower sails, topsail, and jib topsail.

The Mayflower, however, with all her sail spread, could not begin to cope with the Jubilee. When Tinker's Island was abreast the wind headed and came out stronger, sheets were then hauled in and the Jubilee steadily dropped the Mayflower, At noon, when the Jubilee was off Swampscott, the Mayflower was fully half a mile astern, and seeing that she could not hold her own she was gybed over and headed toward Marblehead.

The Jubilee continued on for fifteen minutes.

head.

The Jubilee continued on for fifteen minutes, and then gyted over and ran off shore for a short distance. The wind then became moderate, and the Jubilee headed for Marbiehead.

Mrs. Miner Ft Il Unconcious.

It is feared that the injuries received by Mrs. Miner, who was thrown from her carriage in West 125th atreet by a runaway horse on Friday, will prove fatal. She has not recovered consciousness since the accident, and her condition was so serious last night that addi-tional physicians were called in consultation. Her husband, Dr. William S. Miner, although painfully bruised in trying to save his wife, is in constant attendance upon her.

Police Commissioner McClave says Dr. Deane's Dys-

KICKED BY A CLERGYMAN.

TOMMY FAGAN HAD MUDDIED THE CHURCH CARPET WITH HIS BOOTS.

His Assatiant, the Rev. Mr. Mayham o

Rahway, Gives an Account of the Episode in the Form of a Parable from the Pulpit - Tommy's Father Swears Vengeance. Says the Rev. T. C. Mayham of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway: in central New York, where the Mayhams are well known, they say that the Mayhams are all for peace, but if they are driven into a corner they will fight like the devil," and the Rev. Mr. Mayham proposes to do his best to hold high the family standard in New Jersey. Just at present he has a fight on his hands, and Tom Fagan will probably swear out a wargant for his arrest to-day on the charge of assault and battery. Sald assault and battery consisted of a vigorous shaking and two kicks-the minister says one, and Tom says two-inflicted just under the skirts of Tom's short coat. Tom says he has several large black and blue spots to put in evidence as to the vigor used by the Rev. Mr. Mayham. Elder Sam Ackan says in rebuttal that within half an hour after Tom was kicked he examined the injured portion of the boy's anatomy

and detected only a slight red mark. There is no doubt but that the Rev. Mr. Mayham's patience has been sorely tried during the building of his new church at the corner of Milton avenue and Main street. Mr. Mayham is a very positive man. If he has offended some of the young people by his sermons against dancing and Sunday newspapers, he does not regret it, for he said what he aid in the line of duty. As a man who has se a service he knows just exactly what dute a and when he ordered the workmen emplifed on his new church not to walk across the new carpets in their muddy boots he meant exactly what he said. About a month ago the church was dedi-

cated, but there had been carcless plumbing, and that is the reason that "Polly" McGrath and his assistant, 14-year-old Tom Fagan were at work in the church basement on Satur-

and his assistant, 14-year-old Tom Fagan, were at work in the church basement on Saturday morning. McGrath has frequently tried the Rev. Mr. Mayham's spirit by walking across the new carpets in his muddy boota. He and his boy were working in the basement where there was a good deal of mud.

On Saturday morning Mr. Mayham entered the church, and close at his heels came Tommy Fagan, with mud from the basement dripping from his shoes.

Mr. Mayham said yesterday: "I had frequently warned the boy not to walk on the carpets, and when I saw him I said: 'Here, boy, you mustn't walk in here; go round the other way.' He looked at me a moment, and then, giving his shoes a scrape or two on the carpet, he kept right on. Now, the last time I caught the men walking there with their muddy boots I gave them fair warning. I said that I should kick out of the building the next man I found walking over those carpets with muddy boots. This boy paid no attention to my warning, and I just grabbed him by the colar and pushed him before me to the door, and then I gave him a gentic kick to send him out. It was not a hard kick. I had these thin-soled shoes on, you see," and the Rev. Mr. Mayham displayed a generous sized foot fitted with a very light shoe.

"I did not want to hurt him, you see, and I don't believe that I did."

The Rev. Mr. Mayham, believing that he had done his duty toward the members of his congregation in using force when it was necessary and applying it where it would be most effective, went home to work on his Sunday sermon.

sary and applying it where it would be most effective, went home to work on his Sunday sermon.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Fagan, who lives in East Rahway, and his boy Tom called to see him. Mr. Fagan sat in one corner and talked angrily, and Tom sat in the other and sulked. Mr. Fagan accused the Rev. Mr. Mayham of shamefully abusing his son.

"Now, see here," sail Mr. Mayham in reply, "I didn't use any more force than was necessary to put the boy out. He was spoiling the carpet, and he had been well warned. Why, look at him now."

Tom's shoes had been covered with mud when he entered the house. When Mr. Mayham called attention to him, most of the mud that had entered the house on his shoes was deposited on the carpet. Tom looked at the little pile of mud sheepishly and rubbed his feet back and forth.

"That is what I objected to," continued Mr. Mayham. "and I don't propose to have it in the church."

Mr. Fagan even then didn't see the seriousness of Tom's offence, and he left the house swearing vengeance.

Mr. Mayham was then a bit worried about the affair, and in the evening he called on his friends. Justice W. R. Frazer and Justice C. H. Lambert. "I asked them." he said, "to let me know, privately, if Mr. Fagan applied for a warrant. I told them that I would go to the office of either of them of my own accord, but I didn't want to be marched through the streets by a police officer. I haven't yet received such a notice. Possibly he may have me arrested to-morrow."

When the story of the minister's kicking Tommy Fagan got around Rahway on Saturday night, there was a good deal said on both sides. Those who were unfriendly to Mr. Mayham agreed in the ordinon that "he must have got the devil in him bigger than a woodchuck." Every member of Mr. Mayham's church heard the story, and they were all in their pews yesterday morning. Mr. Mayham's church heard the story, and they were all in their pews yesterday morning. Mr. Mayham's conclude he paused for a moment. Then he announced "A Parable." No one but Mr. Mayham knew what was coming. He read this parable slowly, and the story saw the point.

was coming. He read this parable slowly, and the congregation saw the point: Mr. Willing Sacraftee decides that for the glory of God, the better comfort of humself and family, and the pleasure and profit of his guests he will erect a new house, and to his faithful servant he commits the supleasure and prodi of his guests he will effect a new house, and continued the structure of the fact o There was a buzz of approval, and the congregation departed, leeling satisfied that their minister had done his duty.

Threw Himself Before a Surface Car. Joseph Kennedy, 36 years old, having no nome. was locked up in the East Eighty eighth street station, last night on the charge of attempted suicide. Kennedy threw himself n front of a Second avenue surface car at Eighty-second street. The driver stopped the car just as Policeman Smith dragged Kennedy off the track.

Kennedy remonstrated with the officerefor preventing him from making peace with ais Master. At the station house he told a long, rambling story, He says he has a wife somewhere, but he doesn't know where.

Rattroad Switchmen Strike at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, July 9. - Forty switchmen in the Seveland yards of the Lake Shore Railroad struck yesterday, because a yard conductor who allowed two of his brakemen to become intoxicated while on duty, was suspended for filteen days. The men already begin to think that their action was hasty, and a settlemen is certain.

The Wenther. The weather in all the m ddle Atlantic and New England States yesterday was fair, with humidity low and winds blowing fresh to brisk northwesterly. The con-ditions pointed to severe local storms just south of the

It was very warm over the south Atlantic and Gulf States. Throughout Georgia, Alabama, and Texas the temperature ranged from 92° to 98°, and in the central States and Montana it ranged between 84" and 88-In this city the day was fair, and the stiff northwest breeze made it quite comfortable; highest official tem perature 80°, lowest 70°; average humidity 54° ind, 14 miles an hour

lake regions throughout southern littness. Indiana, and

The thermometer at Perry's pharmany, in The Son building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 722 3:80 P. M 777 737 6 P. M 789 757 1 P. M 789 807 12 Mid 737 Average on July 9, 1892 7016 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MOTHAY. For New England, sustern New York, east of Pennsylvania, ine Jerms, and Luiauaus; generally juic: For the District of Columbia and Varyland, fair;

land. For Virginia, fair during the day : northeasterly winds. Twenty bours. New York to the World's Faig, by the Exposition Fiver of the New York Central -4ds.

winds shifting to easterly; slightly maler in Mary

Too Slow

in making clothes, this was. It had to go. And yet people thought it a pretty good thing in its day. Some of them couldn't believe, all at once, that there was anything better. Just so with every improvement. The old way always has some benighted ones who cling to it to the last.

Too Fast

in ruining clothes, un-making them — that's the trouble with the washboard. But it's going now and going fast, to join the spinning-wheel. Women find it doesn't pay to rub their clothes to pieces over it. They can wash better with Pearline. Less work, less wear, no ruinous rub, rub, rub. That's the modern way of washing-safe, easy, quick, cheap. No wonder that many women

have thrown away the washboard.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

OLD-TIME HARLEM AND HURL GATE. Torkville's Little Green Village and the

Maristrom on the Waterway Thereto. The origin of Harlem was peculiar. A little village, situated eight miles from the city proper, was laid over by the colonial authorities as a place of amusement and recreation for the citizens. The Governor and his Council, desirous, as they declared, of promoting a settlement at this point, proposed to all settlers grants of land of 45 acres each, at 13 shillings per acre, free from tithes for ten years, and to assign fifteen soldiers for their defence: to erect a court of justice when there should be twenty-five families established, to provide a clergyman, half of whose salary should be paid by the Government, and to make a road to the city by negroes owned by

Later on, when the village had grown somewhat in population and importance, the Harlem Railroad, chartered in 1831, was opened for passenger traffic. It ran from Prince street to the village of Harlem, and when afterward an extension of the line further north was proposed the engineers gravely declared that "the practicability of the new road would be fully demonstrated, because it would traverse a district inhabited by an industrious population and abounding in iron, marble, and lime." There is, "declared the prospectus issued by the company, "a fine view of the East filver and Hurl Gate to be had from the hotel at Yorkville, and lime kilns are to be opened and marble quarries to be worked near by." It was the opinion of a great many old New Yorkers that Harlem would become in time the business centre of the city, and with that expectation factories and workshops were established on or near the river banks, and arrangements were made for future maritime business. Most of these hopes were never realized, for Harlem grew only as a place of residence, and was long a picturesque suburb, some of the old wooden houses, in true country style, built back from the street and shaded by trees, still remaining to remind the inhabitants of its former rustic and sylvan fame, tefore the days of "double-deckers" and mammth apartment houses. for passenger traffic. It ran from Prince street

houses.
Had the hope, once entertained by Harlemites, of deflecting at Spuyten Duyvil Creek some of the business which comes down the Hudson, been realized, the business interests of Harlem would have gained much in consequence. But the dangers to navigation on the Fast River, before the blasting away of the Heil Gate obstructions, made this deflection undesirable, and when, finally, under Gen. Newton's direction, they were removed, it was too late to make any change, for the tide of shipping and canal business had fully set on the west shore. The deepening of the Harlem lifver channel and the raising of the grade of the bridges will, when completed, he a benefit in this regard, but not sufficiently so, it is probable, to make very much difference to Harlem. Heli Gate, by the way, was originally Hurl Gate, certainly a more euphonious, if less accurate and picturesque designation than the one now borne by this portion of the channel between New York and riarlem. For those who prefer to go by the waterway instead of by following the old Beston road, which led the New Yorkers of other days to the little green village—a balliwick which fifteen redeconted soldiers were deemed rufficient to protect, while one clergyman (half his sulary paid by the Government) was thought enough to minister to the spiritual needs of the inhabitants.

MEXICO AND SILVER.

Consul-General Carden Thinks the Country
Won's Suffer Greatly.

City of Mexico, July 4.—Lionel Carden.

British Consul-General to Mexico, is about to furnish his Government with statistics relative to the effect which the depreciation of silver is likely to have on Mexico, as far as the payment of interest on her national debt is concerned. He says the foreign gold debt of the Federal Government amounts to £19,200,-000, the rearly payment to cover interest and sinking fund being £1,192,500. At the rate of exchange of 37 pence to the dollar which has been the average rate.

"I didn't have to wait long. Before I had been sitting at the window many days there can be a time at a raw, blustering day, with a cold northeast wind, and the gate tender started his fire, and a time at the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer, and the saverage make the little chimney a bit; it stood as firm as the funnel of an ocean steamer. 000, the yearly payment to cover interest and sinking fund being £1,192,500. At the rate of exchange of 37 pence to the dolar (which has been the average rate for the past seven years) the equivalent in silver of the last named sum is \$7,735,135. A drop in exchange below 37 pence may be estimated to be the loss which the depreciation of silver entails on the Government. If silver drops to 32 pence (equivalent to 50 per cent. premium on gold), the loss will amount to \$1,208,015. If it drops to 30 pence (equivalent to 50 per cent. premium on gold), the loss will amount to \$1,204,805. It will thus be seen that the loss occasioned by any probable depreciation of silver is comparatively small, so far as the Mexican dobt is concerned.

In addition to the loss mentioned, however, there will be a loss on the customs revenues in consequence of the contraction of the purchasing capacity of the Mexican silver dollar, so far as foreign goods are concerned. This it is difficult to estimate for the reason that Mexico's purchasing power is steadily increasing.

Then, as it appears highly probable that the

Mexico's purchasing power is steadily including.

Then, as it appears highly probable that the crops this year will be abundant, there will be an extra available fund for the purchase of foreign goods, which will probably compensate in a great measure for the falling off which might otherwise be expected. Again, the extra price obtained for tropical produce now reagnly of the value of \$27,000,000 gold) will also be an offset to the detrimental effects of the depreciation of silver as regards imports.

AN INVALID IN A RUNAWAY. Although Unburt, He Returns Home in an

George Hein of (W) Spring street, West Hoooken, took Mrs. Barber of Hague street, and her two sons. Martin and John, out for a drive yesterday. The drive was intended to bene-it one of the sons, who has lost the use of his

it one of the sons, who has lost the use of his limbs.

While driving through Garfield avenue, Jersey City, the kingbolt of the surrey dropped out, the surrey collar sed, and the horse ran away. The party was thrown out on the road, but none of them was seriously injured.

As the accident occurred some distance from the line of the horse cars and no couch could be procured, a call for the ambulance from the city lospital was sent in from a police signal station. Warden Osborn of the hospital sent the invalid and his mother and brother home in the ambulance. Hein remained to look after the wreck. Policeman Van Winkle captured the runaway horse.

PITISBURGH, July 9. - John Lyons and Joseph Beschoff of this city were drowned this afternoon at Sand Lake, Lawrence county, in full view of 8(0) excursionists while attempting to change places in a rowloat. Two other occu-pants of the boat were rescued. Lyons a carpenter, was 20 years old, mar-ried, and had three children. Beschoff, a larber, was 23, and single. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-Epiphany Church to day introduced to Washington its first surpliced choir of mixed voices, female pre-dominating. There are besides the quartet of professional singers twenty women and eight men in the choir.

They were plain gowns of white with flow-ing sleeves and deepedges of black. On their heads were simple toques of black with tas-sels and cord.

Women Singers in Surpliers.

NATURE'S SCHENCK'S REMEDY MANDRAKE FOR DOT -R LIVERPILLS COMPLAINT

THE GATE TENDER'S CHIMNEY.

The Old Chimney and the New One, as Described by a Convalencent,

"There are times when the mind is especialiy sensitive," said a man, "when we may become greatly interested in little things. I remember that a while ago, when I was living in a suburban town, I was very sick. My home was near a railroad crossing which was protected by gates. These gates were lowered when trains passed. The gate tender's shanty was in plain sight from my house. When I was convalescent I used to sit at a window which opened upon the shanty, and the lowering and raising of the gates and the passing of the trains interested me very much; but there was something there that interested me very

much more. "It was only a little shanty, but it was

much more.

"It was only a little shanty, but it was equipped for all seasons. The windows were provided with wooden shutters which opened upward from the bottom and were held up by slicks, making little projecting awnings, which kept out the hot rays of the sun in summer. Of course, the shanty had a stove: the stove-pipe ran right up through the roof, the part projecting being the chimney. Then the gatetender had in the shanty a variety of things—flags, for instance, and lanterns. At night these lanterns were always lighted and ready for instant use; and if you happened to look through the open door in passing, your eye was sure to catch the reflection of the red lantern, there practically out of sight, but still with a serious, almost ominous, seeming about it.

"It was a sang little house, though it was so very small, and from frequent observation in the many times I had passed it I had become quite familiar with it, and I knew the gate tender well. But what especially interested me at the time I speak of, and which I set out to tell you about, was the gate tender's chimney.

"When I first knew the shanty, its chimney was simply a length of stovepipe. It had once been black like the pipe below, but, exposed as it was and warred upon by the elements, it had quickly corroided and taken on an appearance of age. And while it was not exactly a disreputable-loo ing chimney, still it had rather a battered and somewhat rakish appearance, for a great blast of wind had one day inclined it from the perpendicular and it had so remained. As time went on it fairly wore out around its too, and great jagge! teeth appeared there, where the rust had eaten away the iron. I could see it from my housevery plainly against the sky beyond, and that was the chimney when I was all a very grateful sight; but what instantly and particularly caught my eye was the gate lender's chimney, a pert, new chimney of bright galvanized iron standing up here is aggressiveness, which jarred upon me a little as I then felt: it had a sort of a hustli

DR. RYER'S MILLIONS.

His Various Wives and T cir Offspring Quarrelling Over the Will,

San Francisco, July 9 .- Another suit to set aside the wilt of Dr. Washington M. Ryer, the eccentric millionaire, has just been begun here. It is brought by Fletcher F. liver, the physician's son by his first wife, who asserts that the will was the result of undue influence. Byer married two women, and since his death another claims him for her husband. Christopher, the son of this unrecognized wife, is trying to prove that he is entitled to his mother's share of one-third of the estate of \$2,000,-

er's share of one-third of the estate of \$2,000.

000. Now Fletcher, to whom is left about \$200.000 under the will, wants to break the will, as, if successful, his share will be \$100,000a.

Fletcher's mother is also a contestant, as she asserts that she was induced to sign by fraud an agreement binding her to accept certain property and an annuity for life when she separated from her husband.

The second wife, who received the lion's share of the estate, is an English woman, who lived with the Doctor only two years before his death. The trial has already revealed many painful domestic scandais, and this new suit promises to expose more family skeletons, as well as to give the lawyers a firmer grip on the liyer millions.

JERRY NOT TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR The Kansas Statesman Says Untrue Reports Have Been Sent Out About Him,

WASHINGTON, July O.-Representative Jerry Simpson was asked to-night about a despatch from Topeka, saying that a deal had been made by the Populists of that State whereby he would become a candidate for Governor next year, and that Gov. Llewilyn would run for the Senatorship to succeed Senator Martin He said there was no truth in the story.

"For three years," said Mr. Simpson, "a set of men at Topeka have made a business of sending out stories relating to the Poullists and their movements wholly destitute of truth." Regarding the illness of Senator Martin, the nature of which it was reported the physicians refused to make public, Mr. Simpson said it was due to over-exertion by Senator Martin in endeavoring to look after the Kansas office seekers, who overwhelmed him. It was a constant strain in Washington, and there had been no abatement when the Senator returned to Kansas.

"The hungry Kunsas Democrats are legion," said Mr. Simpson "because the State had, since its admittance into the Union, been in the power of the Remailicans; and now that affairs have changed there are any number of Democrats willing to serve their country." For three years," said Mr. Simpson. "a set

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